tions upon the political orthodoxy of the New-York Democratic Representatives, said: "There is to be a special election for two members of this House in New-York City within a week, and I warn you to pause and not go too far in the course you have mapped out until you hear from that election."

RICHARD CROKER ALARMED

fair inference from this was that Mr. Croker has become alarmed on account of the storm of . protests against the Wilson bill, and is uneasy over the prospects in the XIVth and XVth Con-

over the prospects in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts in New-York. It is natural to suppose that, with his facilities for obtaining information, Mr. Croker has been kept pretty fully advised in regard to the nature and extent of the opposition to the pending bill which threatens the interests and welfare of the people employed in so many branches of industry, and that he is neither ignorant nor unmindful of the political influence which it is in their power to exert.

It is also pretty certain that Mr. Croker is wide awake to the fact that the Wilson bill and the evident determination of the majority to force it through the House with all its imperfections upon its head have caused widespread and intense dissatisfaction among the workingmen's organizations and wage-earners generally in New-York and Brooklyn, and that he does not by any means feel confident of the election of the Democratic candidates in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts next Tuesday.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-night a prominent Democrat who enjoys the confidence of Mr. Croker said: "I predict that within the next forty-eight hours Tammany Hall will come out openly and squarely against the Wilson bill. The resolution passed by the caucus

within the next forty-eight hours Tammany Hall will come out openly and squarely against the Wilson bill. The resolution passed by the caucus to-night is the last straw. The bill was bad enough before, and only the strength of party discipline has prevented at least forty Democrats from declaring their opp sition to it. It is a hybrid measure and in scarcely any respect does it meet the demands of the Chicago platform.

### HIS RIGHT TO ISSUE BONDS

SECRETARY CARLISLE BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

HE STATES HIS VIEWS AND ANSWERS SOME POINTED QUESTIONS-SENATOR ALLEN'S SPEECH AGAINST THE PLAN.

Washington, Jan. 25.-Secretary Carlisle addressed the House Judiciary Committee to-day upon the subject of his proposed bond issue. The committee has under consideration a resolution offered by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) declaring that the Secretary has no authority under the present law to bonds. The sub-committee having charge of the resolution reported it favorably to the full committee. The full committee discussed the matter, but on motion of Mr. Goodnight (Dem., Ky.) postponed final action on it until Secretary Carlisle could be heard.

Secretary Carlisle occupied an hour and a half in explaining his positon regarding the proposed bond issue and answering questions regarding it. He spoke of the deficiency, and said that if it continued to grow at its present rate it would be in the neighborhood of \$80,000,000 at the end of the present year. He disliked, he said, to have to issue honds, and had given the matter much thought before doing so. At first he doubted his authority

country?"

Secretary Carlisle replied: "I do not want to tell this committee what to do, but I can say that it would probably embarrass the Treasury Department, although I hope it will not become necessary to use any of the proceeds of the sale of bonds for the sa

GRESHAM-THE M'CREARY RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY A PARTY VOTE.

Washington, Jan. 25.-The indications are that the Senate committee engaged in the work of investi-gating Hawaiian affairs is approaching the conclu-sion of its labors. The report will probably be made to the full committee within the next ten days or two weeks, and immediately thereafter to the Senate. This morning Mr. McCandless was re-called for the purpose of completing his testimony, and then the examination of Dr. M. Stalker, of Moines, Iowa, was begun. Dr. Stalker is first of several witnesses who will now appear be-fore the committee on the side of the Administration and in support of the report of Commissioner

Mr. Thurston went to the State Department this morning to pay his respects to Mr. Greeham. This was his first call upon the Secretary of State since his return from Honolulu. Mr. Thurston was unable to say anything as to the text of Prezident reply to Minister Willis's seven specifications. Whether or not that reply may be in any mail received by or on its way to the State Depart-ment is at present a matter of conjecture only. The promptitude with which information as to affairs in Hawali is now communicated to Congress enrages the expectation that as soon as Mr. Dole's reply reaches the State Department it will be made It is thought that even if Mr. Thurston copy of the intended reply, he will refrain from icating it to the department until it comes

through regular diplomatic channels by transmission from Mr. Willis himself.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, by a strict party vote authorized Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) to report favorably his resolution defining the attitude of Concress toward Hawsit. The resolution will probably be reported to the House to-morrow. It is as follows:

resolution will probably be reported to the House to-morrow. It is as follows:

"Resolved, First, That it is the sense of this House that, the action of the United States Minister in employing United States naval forces and in il-legally aiding in overturowing the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands in January, 1835, and in setting up in its place a provisional government not republican it form, and in opposi-tion to the will of the majority of the people, was contrary to the traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is condemned.

spirit of our constitution, and should be and is "Second, That we heartily approve of the principle announced by the Fresident of the United. States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and it is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawalian Islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our Government, is uncalled for and is inexpedient. That the people of the country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States."

Practical Results-12 Years' Work.

SEVENTEEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. Thirty-five Million Dollars already saved living policy holders by reduction of premiums. Eighty Thousand paying Members. Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars insurance in force. Tarce Million Five Hundred Thousand Cash Surplus Reserve Emergency Fund. More than Sixty Million Dollars new business for the year 1860. a few practical results already recorded to the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, E. B. HARPER, President, Home Office, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

and voted against the resolution, and will file a minority papert and a substitute for the McCreary resolution resolution.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, was unable to attend the meeting to-day on account of illness. He will probably draw the minority report and substitute for the McCreary resolution.

NO WORD YET FROM BENHAM.

REPORTS OF ARBITRATION IN BRAZIL UNTRUSTWORTHY.

IT IS THOUGHT, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A RE-QUEST MAY BE MADE BY DA GAMA-SENHOR MENDONCA'S OPINION.

Washington, Jan. 25.-Officials at the State and Navy departments are still without news confiaming press telegrams from Rio Janeiro saying that Pelxoto and Da Gama have remested Admiral Benham to act as arbitrator or mediator in the present Brazilian difficulties with a view to the speedy restoration of peace No advices of any nature were received at the departments to-day from either Minister Thompson or Admiral Benham. Minister Thompson has not been heard from for several days, and Admiral Benham's last messages reached Secretary Herbert on Tuesday. The absence of advices from the diplomatic and naval representatives of this country at Rio leads officials to conclude that press reports are untrustworthy in so far as they intimate that any formal agreement has already been entered into looking to the ending of the revolution by mediation. Naval officials said again to-day that Admiral Benham's orders would not permit him to enter into negotiations of any kind with either Peixoto or Da Gama. The instructions sent to Captain Picking some time ago, by which Captain Picking some time ago, by which Admiral Benham became bound upon assuming command of the naval forces at Rio, distinctly sanction the observance of strict neutrality and non-interference with the domestic affairs of Brazil at this time. Under these orders and special directions accompanying them Admiral Benham cannot perform the duties of a mediator of the differences between the Brazilian Government and the rebels. He would even be prevented from extending the good offices of this country for such a purpose. No modification of earlier orders and directions to the naval commander has been sent to Admiral Benham. Up to this time no issue of new in-

before doing so. At first be doubted his authority to do so, but after much study concluded that he had. Great pressure was brought to bear to have him issue the bonds.

In reply to questions by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said that under the Resumption act he had authority to issue bonds and to use the proceeds for defraying the expenses of the Government and for the redemption of notes issued under the Sherman law.

Mr. Bailey held that the proceeds of funds issued under this act could only be used for the purpose stipulated by that act, that is, resumption. This was the point on which the Secretary and Mr. Bailey differed. Mr. Bailey said that the Secretary asserts the right to use the proceeds of the proposed bond saie for defraying the general expenses of the Government.

Mr. Ray (Rep. N. Y.) said: "Mr. Secretary. I desire to put this question, which you can answer or not as you think best. The resolution declares that the proceeds of the bonds proposed to be sold can only be used by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose declared in the act of 1879, the redemption of United States notes. The question is this: Suppose this committee thinks that to be the links committee what to do, but I can say that it would probably embarrass the Treasury Department and intensify the financial strain now upon this country."

Secretary Carlisle replied: "I do not want to tell this committee what to do, but I can say that it would probably embarrass the Treasury Department and intensify the financial strain now upon this country."

Secretary Carlisle replied: "I do not want to tell this committee what to do, but I can say that it would probably embarrass the Treasury Department and the insurgents was partially confirmed by an opinion expressed by the Brazilian Government and the insurgents of the Continuent and the insurgents of the commander of the insurgents of the United States notes the particular of the proposed to the sole of bonds for the proposed to the condition between the particular of th

this committee what to the Teasury Departs would probably embarrass the Teasury Departs would probably embarrass the teasury between the most and thought I hope it will not become necessary to use any of the probable of the sale of bonds for the payment of the current expenses of the Government. Although I hope it will not be commander to use any of the probable of the sale of bonds for the payment of the current expenses of the Government of \$100,000,000 of gold or any other sum from the other funds of the Treasury. There was no law on the subject requiring the Secretary that the gold reserve, and it was a mere fetion, a bookkeeping device. It had largely grown out of the act for the reorganization of National banks, and was based upon an asybenever, and the secretary Carlisle also said and exhausted, and Congress had the exhausted, and Congress had the set of the benefit of the commander of the insurgent forces had made or would make of the server may be the remained at the head of the Department, use all the power and discretion vested in him to expend money for certain old reserve. He should always, while remained at the head of the Department, use all the power and discretion vested in him to reven the Government's obligations from going to protest.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allen, the Nobraska. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allen, the Nobraska of propulse, delivered a logal argument against the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of severe was present.

HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S WORK NEARLY DONE.

SOME WITNESSES FOR BLOUNT REMAIN TO BE HEARD—MR. THURSTON VISITS SECRETARY GRESHAM—THE M'CREARY RESOLUTION

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS. SENATOR CHANDLER CONTINUES HIS SPEECH

AGAINST THEIR REPEAL. Washington, Jan. 25.-Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash, protesting against the placing of coal and lumber on the free list, were presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Squire (Rep. Wash.), who said that 20,000 men in that State were dependent upon the coal industry for employment. When the House bill to repeal the Federal Elec-

tion laws was taken up. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) resumed his argument (begun some days ago) a review of what he called the "atrocious" Demo a review of what he called the "atrocious" Demo-cratic crime perpetrated at an election several years ago in the city of St. Louis, and to a criti-cism of certain statements made by Mr. Vest in relation to that election. He expressed the hope that some Senator would, in the course of the discussion, refer to the attempt to purchase for \$50,000 the electoral vote of Florida in 1816 from Hayes and Wheeler, and give it to Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) denied that Mr. Tilden had ever authorized such a proposition.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) denied that Mr. Tilden had ever authorized such a proposition.

Mr. Free (Rep., Me.) read a letter from a man in Florida relating a circumstance in which, had it not been for the interference of Federal officials. 335 colored men would have been deprived of their votes, because the collector would not receive their poll tax and give them certificates, and he asked Mr. Call whether, in view of those facts, he thought that the Federal election laws should be repealed.

Mr. Call replied that Mr. Frye had no right to assume that the State authorities would not have protected those voters, and he suggested that in all probability every one of these votes had been purchased, and that the purchaser had offered to pay their poll-tax.

The business of the Senate was, at 3 p. m., suspended, in order that fitting tributes might be paid to the memory of the late Representative Chipman, of Michigan, Eulogies were pronounced by Senators McMillan (Rep., Mich.), Vilas (Dem., Wils.), Proctor (Rep., Vt.), Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) and Stockbridge (Rep., Mich.), Resolutions expressive of the respect of the Senate were adopted, and then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate, at 3:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

A NEW BRIDGE BILL PREPARED.

Washington, Jan. 25.-Representatives Dumphy (Dem., N. Y.) and Geary (Dem., Cal.) have pre-pared a bill which was to-day submitted to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-President's message vetoing the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill, and it is expected that the committee will favorably consider the measure offered by Messrs. Dunphy and Geary as a sub-stitute.

In Olden Times people overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxuitives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

COCKRAN LEADS THE FIGHT

FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE INCOME

HE TRIES IN EVERY WAY TO BLOCK THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY-MANY AMENDMENTS TO THE WILSON BILL DISPOSED OF-RE-

OF THE M'KINLEY ACT.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- No time was lost by the Democrats of New-York in beginning fillbustering proceedings against the Income Tax bill this morning. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, Mr. Cockran suggested the absence of a quorum, and the Speaker ordered the roll to be called. Mr. Haines was the only one of the New-York Democrats who answered to his name. The call showed the presence of 202 members-thirteen more than a quorum.

After the defeat of the first filibustering effort Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the preamble of the Constitution of the United States acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations. The resolution was referred to

the Committee on the Judiciary. At 11:35 the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff bill, and Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) took the chair. When the House took a recess yesterday there were pending four amendments to the agricultural implement schedule. The first was one offered by Mr. Robbin: (Dem., Ala.) putting cotton mach on the free list. To this Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) proposed a substitute striking out this amendment and providing for reciprocity. Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) offered as an amendment to the first amendment a proposition looking to the free entry of all the parts of cotton machinery as well as the finished machinery. The last amendment was one offered by Mr. Hare (Dem., Ohio) to the substitute of Mr. Payne, and provided for a tariff of 25 per cent on agricultural implements, with provision for reciprocity.

MR, COCKRAN STILL FILIBUSTERS.

Even after the House went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Cockran continued to fight. against the Income Tax bill, and tried to block every move made by the majority. Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) asked unanimous consent that all debate on the pending schedule should close in twenty minutes, and when objection was made he made a motion to the same effect. The motion was carried by a viva voce vote, when Mr. Cockran demanded a division, and followed this up with a call for tellers. All the | No. members of the Democratic wing of the New-York delegation who were present seconded the demand, but even though they were backed by Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) they did not have a sufficient number to secure tellers. A laugh was caused by Mr. Haines's support of his colleagues on this question.

The rule limiting debate to five minutes was strictly enforced, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Marsh (Rep., III.). Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Dingley (Rep., Me.) and Springer (Dem.

Mr. Dingley said that the pending amendment enly emphasized the statement of the gentle man from New-York (Mr. Hendrix) that the Free Traders and Populists had captured the Democratic party, horse, foot and dragoons.

AGRICULTURAL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED. The hour of noon having arrived a vote was first taken on Mr. Terry's amendment, and R was lost-yeas, 24; navs, 139.

Mr. Cockran immediately made the point of no quorum, and tellers were appointed. Pending this Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) asked to have the amendment read, but Mr. Cockran made the point that nothing else was in order in the absence of a quorum. The chairman explained whereupon Mr. Cockran interposed his objection. The vote by tellers resulted in the loss of the amendment, 61 voting in the affirmative and 105 in the negative. The Hare amendment was then voted on, and was lost on a rising vote-yeas, 10; nays, 187. On the substitute proposed by Mr.

size number.

Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) offered as a substitute a proposition that when articles grown in this country are sent abroad for manufacture into clothing or household articles for the use of the individual the finished article may be admitted to this country free.

Mr. Biair (Rep., N. H.) and Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) closed the debate, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Stockdale was defeated on a viva voce vote. Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) called for a division. No quorum having voted, Mr. Tracey demanded tellers, and the substitute was again defeated—18 to 167.

On the Draper amendment Mr. Cockran demanded a division, which resulted in the defeat of the amendment—66 to 104. Mr. Cockran made the point of no quorum and asked for tellers, which were ordered. Seventy-five in the affirmative and 109 in negative passed between the tellers; so the arrendment was defeated.

CRUDE OPIUM TAKEN OFF THE FREE LIST.

CRUDE OFICM TAKEN OFF THE FREE LIST. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered several amendments, which were agreed to without debate. One was to take crude optum from the free list and impose a tax of \$1 per pound. The clause regarding binding twine was amended so as to include that made from New-Zealand hemp. A tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem (instead of 20 per cent) was also imposed on cod-liver oil. On an amendment making a change in the phrascology of the button schedule Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) began to fillbuster and made the point of no quorum. Tellers were appointed and the amendment was agreed to when a quorum was pro-

Mr. When one an amendment specifically repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKin-ley law.

Mr. Springer (Dem., III) offered an amendment to this, providing. "That all treaties heretofore made in accordance with the provisions of said section shall continue in force until abrogated by the terms of said treaties."

section snail commine in force until abrogated by the terms of said treaties."

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) showed that this would ask the countries with which we have made reciprocity treaties to continue those treaties in force after the benefits bestowed by those treaties have been withdrawn. Mr. Springer then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) made a brief speech, in which he warmly favored reciprocity, and which evoked appiause from the Republican side.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.) spoke in the same strain. He knew reciprocity had been denounced because it was a Republican measure, but he did not think it was absolutely devoid by the terms of said treaties." Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) sl

but he did not think it was a keptonican measure, but he did not think it was absolutely devoid of sensible features on that account.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) supported the action taken by the Committee on Ways and Means. He was opposed to that provision of the McKinley law which made the President

the dispensing power. REPEALING THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSE. Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.) spoke briefly in favor of the amendment. The vote was then taken, and the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Wilson then proposed an amendment fix-

per pound at 2 cents per pound; chocolate confectionery, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) spoke against the amendment and suggested a tariff of 4 cents per pound.

A small-sized fillbuster was then started by Mr. Cockran and Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.) on the question limiting debate, but it was speedily killed, and the amendment of Mr. Wilson was

ing the duty on chocolate not exceeding 25 cents

GENERAL SICKLES AGAINST THE INCOME TAX. Just before this vote was taken Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.) delivered an earnest plea against the proposed income tax. He sulogized the minent Democrats of New-York, winding up

JUST AS SURELY AS CORRETT BEAT MITCHELL!

So surely does

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

beat every other Cough and Cold Cure on the face of the earth. Try it-at 60 cts. a bottle, with the guarantee that you get your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

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with the name of David R. Hill. This evoked laughter and applause. "What about Richard Croker?" he was asked. General Sickles thereupon lauded Mr. Croker as a citizen and a statesman, his remarks eliciting loud applause. He then drifted into the subject of Mugwumpery, and defined a Mugwump as a weed which grew everywhere. It grew in New-York, but New-York was broad enough and big enough to hold everything, both good and bad. (Laughter and applause.) "We do not claim any monopoly of Mugwumps," he said. "but if they amuse themselves, let them go on; they do not hurt us."

Going back to the subject of income taxation, he said that he had heard it called a Democratic measure. But it was not; it was essentially aristocratic. In closing, he said an election would be held in New-York next week, and it behooved the Democratic party to look anxiously to the

the Democratic party to look anxiously to the verdict before it went to; far in the direction it was then driving.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES. OLLECTOR KILBRETH'S PLAN APPROVED BY

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS. Washington, Jan. 25.-Collector Kilbreth had an extended conference with Assistant Secretaries Curtis and Hamlin, at the Treasury Department, this morning. His plan is have the importer's bank deposit funds in the Sub-Treasury. Then the imported draws a check on the bank in favor of the bank draws a check on the bank in favor of the bank itself. The bank then issues a transfer order of the funds in the Sub-Treasury to the collector, said transfer order not being negatiable. This plan is said to neet all the objection to the check system and to be satisfactory alike to Collector Kilbreti and the New-York importers. It meets with the favor of Assistant Secretaries Curtis and Humilin, and

Courad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has sent to the banks which had special customs fund deposits at the Sub-Treasury before the cash payment went into operation, the following announcement of the new method ordered yesterday by Secretary Carlisle

The form below is proposed to be used for the payment of duties at the Custom House, the difficulty raised by the decision of the Circuit Court being thereby deviated.

No. -- Clearing House No. -- The -- New York.

The Obligation of Customs at the Port of New York will charge and ranger to the account of Thutes Pain's Deliars from the amount deposited by the Rank with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, to the account of "Special Customs Fund."

The total receipts from customs vesterday at this port were \$189.000, of which \$65 was in gold.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL COM-MEMORATED.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE AT THE CHURCH OF THE PAULIST FATUERS THE DELEGATE

The big gray stone church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth st. and Ninth-ave., yesterday morning was the scene of a spectacle of pomp, splendor and brilliancy. The occasion was the celebration of the conversion of St. Paul. Monsignor Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, came mony, and with him came the Rev. Dr. Thomas of Gorman, dean of the Catholic University at at the vesper service in the sanctuary that even ing. Hersang the Pontifical high mass yesterday The announcement that he would do so was suffi-tent to draw a great crowd. Long before 10 o'clock, cient to draw a great crowd, Long before to account the time fixed for the service, every seat had been taken, and the two abdos were crowded. Those who assisted Monstanor Satolii were Father A. M. Clark deacon of the mass, and Father Peter O'Cal-

Payre 74 in the affirmative and 160 in the negative votel—no quorum.

Mr. Cockran took advantage of this and demanded tellers, when the substitute was lost by a vote of 80 in the affirmative to 119 in the negative to 160 in the negative of the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the button form at value to the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the third to the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the hymn. Conward, Carlstan Soliters, and the negative to the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the hymn. Conward, Carlstan Soliters, and the same instant the chert of eight voices began the hymn. Conward, Carlstan Soliters, and the negative to the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the principal place in his own election district. The came Father Timethy Vinnentum and Vicar General Monorey A group of Paulist Fathers of the came Negative of the church was Vicar-General Fathers.

Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.) offered as a substitute parabolic to the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the politic place in his own decident of the cotton manufactures schedule, changing to the politic plant to the soliters. The trailing of the third Election Clark dearon of the total in the same instant the chert of eight voices of the soliters. The trailing of the third Election Clark dearon of the mass and Father Negative General Fathers W. It was sought by this to show the absurdity of the things McKane had to do in order to bring the principal place for the same task of the present

statameously to take in the state of the sanctuary the hearing candies.

As Moncianor Satolii reached the sanctuary the deep tones of the organ filled the church, and instantly the choir broke into the Ecce Sacerdos Magnus, composed for the occasion by Mr. Hurley, the organist. One by one the choir, prelates, priests and deacons took their seats, and then Monsignor Satolii was escorted to his throne on the gossel side of the sanctuary. On the epistle side was the throne occupied by Archibshop Corrigan, and as the attendant priests invested the Archibshop with the mitre, crozier and canonicals at his office the organ barst forth into the strains of Lisaris majestic "Tu es Petrus." When the vesting was concluded, Monsignor Satolii began the high mass, and for the next half-hour the low, clear, gentle, tenor voice of the celebrant penetrated into every corner of the big building. The Kyrie, Gloria, Crebo and Agnus Del were sung in Gregorian chants, while the Introl Gradual. Allelula and Offertory were given in special chants, composed for the occasion. At the closs of the mass Vicar-General Mooney delivered a discourse on the "Virtues and Deeds of St. Paul.

Monsignor Satolii last evening blessed the new banner of the Sacred Heart Society, at the Fran-

delivered a discourse on the St. Paul.

Monsignor Satolil last evening blessed the new banner of the Sacred Heart Society, at the Franciscan Caurch of St. Anthony of Padua, in Sullivan-st., and afterward invested about 1,000 new members by pinning on their breasts, as they kneeled before him, the insignia of the society. The Apostolic Delegate came into the church with the Rev. Father Anacletus, who made an address in English, and then in Italian, in which he referred to Monsignor Satolif's kindness in visiting the church.

ing the church.

Monsigner Satolli pronounced the benediction.

Monsigner Satolli pronounced the benediction.

There were about 2,000 people present. The Papal
Delegate remained last night at the Franciscan
Monastery in Thompson-st., which adjoins St. Anthony's Church; Dr. Papi, his secretary, also stayed

thony's Church; Dr. Papi, his secretary, also stayed, there.

This morning at 8 o'clock Monsignor Satolli will celebrate low mass. He will leave this city for Washington in the forenoon. Dr. O'Gorman last night denied the story that the Pope had appointed Monsignor Satolli to one of the six vacant Cardinalates. 'Only the Pope knows whether Monsignor Satolli will receive a Cardinalate,' said Dr. O'Gorman, "and his decision will not be known until he announces it in Assembly. In my opinion, however, there is little doubt on the point. Monsignor Satolli is right in line for the appointment and will sooner or later get it."

TOM L. JOHNSON'S ILL-TIMED SPEECH.

IT WILL PROBABLY PROVE DISASTROUS TO THE CHANCES OF AN OHIO OFFICE-SEEKER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25 (Special).-Tem L. Johnson, the Congressman from this district, who re-cently made himself conspicuous by his radical free-trade speech on the floor of the House, in which he took President Cleveland severely to task for alleged cowardice and all-around incapacity, has by the same token probably ruined the chances of Augustus Zehring, of Cleveland, who supported Captain Percy W. Rice for Collector of Internal Revenue, while L. W. Oh'iger, of Wooster Wayne County, had the backing of Senator Brie and several other Congressmen. Johnson was dis

tanced and Ohliger now holds the office.

Then Johnson made up his mind that, in order to appear strong before his constituents not refer when he aspires to run for Congress again, he must not be turned down, but must stand with Brice. Accordingly, when Mr. Brice, on the advice of John H. Farley, the city of Cleveland's Democratic local boss, recommended Zehring for Collector of Customs Johnson fell Into line, and also indorsed Zehring. Johnson's support will probably prove fatal to Zehring. It was learned here to-day from a Democratic office-holder that ex-Governor James E, Campbell has been advised that President Cleveland was greatly offended at Congressman Johnson, and that if he (Campbell) has anybody he wanted to push for Collector of Customs now is his time. He accordingly went to work, and is striving with might and main to get the place for his intimate personal friend, ex-Sheriff E. D. Sawyer, with good chances of success. If Zehring pulls through it will be the work of Brice, and Brice alone. to appear strong before his constituents next fall

THE TRIAL UNDER WAY.

voters to the population than one in five. In August, 1893, the vote of the town of Gravesend was 1,409; in 1891, it was 2,500; in 1892, it jumped to 3,300, while in 1893, it reached 3,700."

Mr. Shepard then continued for an hole reached. to 3,200, while in 1893, it reached 3,700."

Mr. Shepard then continued for an hour until he reached the name of Uriah Rider, when the audience began to chuckle, and the men in the gallery craned their necks. Uriah is a policeman, but he is far different from that other Uriah of whom Dickens wrote. This Uriah is not alone a policeman, but a Gravesend policeman.

"When Messrs, Maxfield and Masteron appeared on the scene," said Mr. Shepard, "Uriah held the lists and would not give them up unless John Y. McKane said so. Why, gentlemen, not even Mr. McKane, not even Uriah Rider him-



JOHN L. VOORHEES GRAVESEND TOWN

self, had more right—and I was almost going to say, had as much right—to the possession of these lists, as you or I."

It was at this stage that Mr. Shepard quoted with dramatic force that now famous, or, perhaps, infamous, saying, destined to be as long remembered as "innocuous desuctude," or the saying of the saying of the saying the say sayings of any other great man, "injunctions

MEANE TRIES TO LOOK INDIFFERENT. McKane tried to look indifferent when the climax was reached, for all eyes were turned upon him, but he couldn't, and so for the first time the man who sought to set up an inde pendent principality of his own within a stone's threw of the metropolis of the Nation, seemed to realize in some degree, at all events, the gravity of the offence. Then followed a description of the rough handling which Colonel Bacon received, and how he was arrested and thrown into the prison van. "They seemed to have all the paraphernalia of tyranny on hand," said he, "ready for any emergency, but I tell you, gentlemen, that powerful and rich as Mr. McKane is, he is entitled merely to the same justice that SATOLLI CELEBRATES MASS. is, he is entitled merely to the same justice that a poor and humble member of the community would receive, and that, powerful and rich as he is, he cannot be permitted to compass the liberty or infringe the rights of the people of the State of New-York, or of any section thereof."

There was a subdued ripple of applause as Mr. Shepard sat down.

TAKING OF TESTIMONY BEGINS.

On the Court's reassembling after the recess, which had been from 1 to 2 o'clock, the taking

John L. Voorhis was the first witness ex amined. He is the Town Clerk of Gravesend. and a cautious and wary-looking man he appears to be. Counsel for the defence made number of motions, which were denied, and then the examination of the witness began. He produced the record of the certificate of the Board of Canvassers of the result of the last election in Gravesend, the minutes of the Board of Registration of the First Election District, and of the various other boards of the township-all of which was done amid a crossfire of objections and exceptions from ex-Judge Troy and Mr. Roderick in behalf of the defendant. Several maps were also admitted and then Mr.

"No," said the witness.
"Didn't you know there was such a document "Why didn't you consult that?" "Because these data were given me as the cor-rect data."

Who gave them to you?" "Mr. Shepard." THE MAP NOT ADMITTED.

An objection to the admission of the map was sustained, and then Charles A. Ovington, pubregistration lists.

"Did you obtain copies of the registration lists in other towns?" Mr. Shepard asked. But this was objected to, and the Court held that the jury were "bound to assume that the law was obeyed. Arthur J. Maxfield, of No. 197 Baltic-st., said that he went down to Gravesend October 27, to copy the lists at the instance of W. E. C. Mayer,

What did you do at Coney Island?" A long legal discussion followed, and the ques-

lon was not allowed. The witness then described his visit to Police The witness then described his visit to Police Headquarters and next to the Town Hall, where he saw a man in "blue pants" whom he believed to be a policeman. This was Uriah Rider, though the witness was not permitted to say so; but he told what Uriah said as outlined in the opening speech of Mr. Shepard. Mr. Roderick tried hard to make the witness admit that there might have been some one else there in authority besides Uriah, but he did not succeed.

"Did he refuse to show you the lists?" said Mr. Roderick.

"He did," said the witness, "unless we had a written order from John Y. McKane; but he said

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that if there was any one particular name we wanted to see he would let us look at that."
"How could he show you the lists if they were locked up in the safe as you say?"

THE SAFE OPEN AND THE KEYS IN IT. "Because the safe was open and the keys in it." "Are you sure of that?"

"Did you ask leave of this man to take the cooks outside to copy them, as it was too dark

"And didn't he say you couldn't take them without an order from the inspector?"

"No."
"Did you suggest to go to a telephone and telephone to Mr. McKane, and did he answer that he would not take an order over the telephone."
"There was some talk about a telephone, but the policeman did not say that." James Masterson, who accompanied the last witness to copy the lists, was next examined and he was still on the stand when the court adjourned at 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock this morning.

Trenton, Jan. 25 (Special).-The report of the treasurer of the New-Jersey Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, submitted at the meetance of \$10,000, not including the shares of Masonic Hall stock. The secretary's report showed 345 raised, 185 affiliated and 83 restored, and an increase of 312 in membership for the last year, making the total membership in the State 14,913. The following officers were elected, and were installed this evening: Grand master, James H. Durand, Rahway; deputy grand master, Charles Ewan, Mt. Holly; junior grand warden, Joseph B. Moore, Jersey City; grand treasurer, Charles Bechtel, Trenton; grand secretary, Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton; grand deputy secretary, William D. Rutan, Newark; grand chaplain, the Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, Orange. The district deputy grand masters are: First district, Benjamin Froray, Cedarville; second, Alfred J. Briggs, min Froray, Cedarville; second, Alfred J. Briggs, Merchantville, third, W. Holt Apgar, Trenton; fourth, Frederick Parker, Freehold; fifth, Anthony Schoder, Woodbridge; sixth, John H. Wilkins, Newark; seventh, Benjamin F. Wakefield, Jersey City; eighth, Henry F. Lydecker, Hackensack; ninth, Alton H. Sherman, Orange; tenth, Alden E. Martin, Finckettskown; elevanth, Adolph Klee, Hoboken; twelfth, Levi D. Johnson, Vineland.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

STILL COLDER WEATHER TO DAY. Washington, Jan. 25.—The pressure has increased in the region east of the Mississippi, and the barometer is highest in the upper Ohio Valley, and there has also been an the stand. The defence offered a number of objections to preliminary questions, and the witness was at length permitted to say that he employed a new property of the stand. The defence offered a number of objections to preliminary questions, and the witness was at length permitted to say that he colder in the districts on the Adams. ness was at length permitted to say that he colder in the districts on the Atlantic coast, and slightly employed a man named Maxfield to copy the colder at Northwestern Canadian stations. The temperature prevalled, except on the South Atlantic coast, where rain

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day in the central valleys and lake regions, with slowly rising temperature, Colder, fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast north of Goorga to-morrow morning, followed by slowly rising temperature.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, fair; colder Friday morning, followed by slowly rising temperature; fair and warmer Saturday;

vania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, generally clear; colder Friday morning, followed by slowly rising temperature; fair and slightly warmer Saturday; north winds, shifting to south. For North Carolina, fair; continued cold; east winds; warmer; fair Saturday.

For South Carolina, fair, preceded by showers on the

coast Thursday night; east winds; warmer by Saturday

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS 

rapidly yesterday, with a promise of going still lower. Fair weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 44 and 21 degrees, the average (28%) being 174 lower than on Wednesday and 7 lower than on the corresponding day last year.

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